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"A nation may be content to rest under an obligation, onerous though it be, to join in guaranteeing the 'status quo' where it is clear that the 'status quo' is, under all the circumstances, just and reasonable. But supposing it should become clear that the 'status quo' is unjust or unreasonable, how can all the Members of the League be expected contentedly to remain under a permanent obligation to support it? Article 10 seems to involve the risk that the Members of the League may be subjected to an unreasonable liability unless adequate facilities exist for "enabling the League to require that changes of territorial boundaries and of political status shall be made from time to time if and when justice and reason so dictate. I do not think the facilities at present provided in the Covenant for bringing about such changes can be described as adequate." (p. 97)

One reads the "transactions" of the Grotius Society with interest and pleasure because of the refreshing candour and thoroughness that characterizes these British defenders of the law of nations. And one cannot but feel keen regret that, during so momentous a crisis in the development of that science, similar societies were not at work in the United States for the purpose of submitting international law to a searching analysis as well as for the moral obligation of vindicating its supreme worth.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN

Princeton University.

Problems in Business Law. By Justin H. Moore and Charles Houston. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1920. pp. 272.

That scientific training for business is both wise and practicable is unquestionable. It is also obvious that such a training, to be adequate, requires a general knowledge of those principles of law which are operative in every business transaction. Schools professing to offer such training now generally include in their course of study some instruction in commercial law. Such courses have usually used the text-book method.

The book here noticed offers a basis for an interesting departure which is somewhat similar to the "case method" of instruction now used in the leading law schools. The outstanding advantage of this is that it offers the student constant opportunity to observe the operation of the legal principle upon facts of life, with the result that an ability to apply it himself to those facts is much more readily acquired. That this ability is valuable to the business man in much the same way as it is to the lawyer is obvious.

The collection of problems here included is, on the whole, very excellent for the purpose. Each problem is presented by a statement of the facts of an adjudicated case. There is a citation to the report of the case, but the decision of the court is never stated, the idea being that the student may consult the report, or reach a solution unaided, which will, of course, very often prove to be incorrect. However, he will become curious and alert mentally, and will be in an ideal state of mind for receiving to the greatest advantage the proper answer with the seasons therefor. The case selected is not always the leading one on the point, but is usually well adapted because of its "human interest" element and illustrative value.

Problems have been included dealing with Contracts, Quasi-contracts, Sales, Personal Property, Chattel Mortgages, Lost Property, Pledged Property, Bailments, Agency, Carriers, Master and Servant, Suretyship and Guaranty, Negotiable Instruments, Insurance, Partnership, Corporations, and Bankruptcy.

It is the belief of the reviewer that a course conducted along the line here suggested will be of considerably greater practical value to the student than one covering the same ground conducted in the old way. It goes without saying that it will be much more interesting. The book here noticed seems admirably suited to the purpose.

H. W. A.